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The rich man's dollar would be a dollar that would purchase labor at the least cost. The conviction is gaining ground that

Governor Matthews must be painfully Impressed with the fact that "the Hessians" are increasing in the land.

Mr. S. P. Sheerin is mighty handy with

The swindling dollar and Altgeld party as broken: force the fighting and it will be demoralized before the day of election.

When it comes to the free coinage of words at so much per town, payable strictly in advance, Bryan is a mine owner.

In this county every one of the very few Republicans who are conspicuous in the silver-mine owners' party are soreheads.

It is a very offensive kind of coercion when towns are required to pay roundly in Edvance or see candidate Bryan go flying through without stopping

Bryan cannot understand why a man without gold should advocate a gold standard, yet most of the advocates of the silver standard are without silver.

Bryan was more successful in his appli cation for the position of advance agent for free silver than he was in that for press agent of a theatrical company.

The vocation of a class of Democratic managers just now is pulling regular Demperatic nominees on local tickets off and putting Populists in their places.

Governor Altgeld and Mary Ellen Lease speaking from the same platform in New York to a mixed crowd of Anarchists and Populists, was a fine object lesson.

If the friends of sound currency elsewhere in the State will do as well as those in Marion county will do, Bryan's minority in Indiana will be not less than 50,000. If the strength of the two Democratic

factions in this county is judged by the number of men each musters in processions the Palmer Democracy is the larger party.

Probably five thousand out-and-out Democrats have read the remarks of Mr. Sheerin, and after reading have remarked to themselves, "Them's my sentiments."

The best "poor man's dollar" is the one which will buy the most things which he requires for the support of himself and his family. That is a full value 100-cent dollar.

Large numbers of men in Indiana found out during the past week that free coinage is a scheme of the silver-mine owners to enrich a few score of them at the expense of all the people.

To imagine that more money alone would make better times shows lack of economic wisdom, but to imagine that the free coinage of silver would make more money shows lack of common sense.

Indiana will elect the McKinley electoral ticket, but the size of the majority depends upon the activity of the friends of sound money and good government as individuals during the next two weeks.

A business man who resides in Kansas City said in a pubic meeting that while h was in the East recently he was informed by reliable business men that manufacturers held orders for \$15,000,000 of goods contingent upon the election of Major Mc-

Kinley One of Germany's greatest poets wrote: "Nichtwurdig ist die Nation die nicht ihr Alles setzt an ihre Ehre" (contemptible is the nation that would not risk its all for its honor.) Every German-American should respond to the sentiment by voting for

During the twenty-five months which ended with September the net deficit of the revenues was \$106,057,618. This constantly increasing deficit is one of the evils which the free-trade and free-silver Senators refused to join the Republican House in putting an end to.

The balance of the export trade in our favor in September was \$39,000,000, in August it was \$23,800,000, and in July it was \$20,000,000-a total of \$82,800,000 during the last three months. It is this large trade balance in our favor that is sending gold to the United States.

To add a few millions to the many millions they already have, the silver mine owners have attempted to create a geographical sectionalism of the West and South against the East, and a social sectionalism of citizen against citizen along the lines of property.

Many farmers carry fire insurance policies on their barns and contents. Under sent money system, in case of fire, would be paid their loss in money as good as gold and with the same purchasing power. With the money they could rebuild and purchase new agricultural implever, the farmer whose barn burned would | ticed nobody knows except Bryan himself | had united in declaring impossible of ac- | On its face it bore unmistakable evidence

- ·

as much as gold, and would have to pay twice as many of them for a wagon or farm implement as he would of our present dollars.

### SENSATIONAL SCHEME. The Journal has reliable information that

the managers of the Bryan campaign are maturing a scheme which will be sprung in a few days and from which they expect great results. For its success they depend, as in the case of the Morey letter in the Garfield campaign, upon the credulity of many voters and the difficulty of pursuing and effectually refuting a lie which is exploited in a sensational way in the closing days of the campaign. The Morey letter, purporting to have been written by General Garfield in January, 1890, the body of which, as well as his signature, was forged, was brought out in New York about two weeks before the election. It placed General Garfield in the attitude of favoring Chinese immigration, and, in the sensitive state of the public mind on that question at that time, it had an effect which was with difficulty counteracted during the remaining days of the campaign. The Bryan managers propose to repeat the tactics of the Morey letter. Their scheme is intended, if possible, to counteract the effect produced by the recent patriotic statement of Archbishop Ireland, which has gone all over the country, and the very able letter of Hon, S. P. Sheerin, late secretary of the Democratic national committee. In order, as it is hoped, to counteract the influence of these statements among sound-money men of the Roman Catholic Church who have determined to vote for McKinley it has been decided to spring the charge that he is a member of the so-called A. P. A. organization. The charge will be made i a specific form and supported by proofs apparently genuine, but really false and forged. As in the case of the Morey letter. an attempt may be made to forge the very handwriting and signature of McKinley himself. The charge will be so direct and the evidence apparently so convincing as to require immediate refutation and perhaps counter affidavits. Arrangements will be made to furnish Bryan with an advance copy of the charge and specifications, and he will use them as effectively as possible in the closing speeches of his campaign, which will be made in large cities. Whether this plan will be carried out the Journal cannot say, but it has positive information that it has been decided upon. The exact form of the charge, the pretended proofs and the time and manner of bringing them out are not within the knowledge of the Journal, but the main fact is beyond question. That it should have been evidence of the desperation of the Bryan managers, and if carried out it will be a fitting culmination of a campaign of false-

### CAUSE OF THE RISE IN WHEAT.

hoods, fakes and forgeries

On Saturday December wheat closed at 75% cents, and the prospects are that there will be further advances. This condition is not due to manipulation by Mark Hanna and other Republicans, as the Popocrats have affirmed; nor is it because Mr. Bryan has made a price, as he proposed to do for eggs, at which wheat may sell. If Mr. Bryan could have made a price for wheat during the campaign he would have given it a very low figure.

The cause for the advance in wheat is found in the unwritten but unrepealable law of supply and demand. finds itself with a short wheat crop. The United States consul-general at St. Peters burg estimates the world's harvest this year as 185,485,542 bushels less than last year. -This is not a very large part of : total crop, but it is enough to make the difference in the markets to which the world's surplus tends between a full and a short supply. It is probable, however, that the shortage is much greater that the figures of the consul-general at St. Petersburg in Australia, which exports wheat usually, is using that raised in this country, Yesterday a famine was announced in India, which will make that country an importer rather than an exporter of breadstuff. The crippling of a few countries which produce even small surpluses will

very materially affect the prices. It has been the London market, which is the market to which all wheat surpluses tend, that has led in the advance of prices in the American markets, which sustains the claim that the price of wheat is made and has been made for years in London. All the attempts which have been made to force up the prices of wheat in Chicago by cornering have failed. Sooner or later the surplus will make the price.

In this connection it is fair to call attention to the fact that while wheat and neary every other farm product has been rising silver bullion has declined, thus illustrating the utter absurdity of the vehemently asserted claim that a necessary of life and a metal which is not are inseparably connected in price-rising and falling together. Silver has been falling the past two months because the supply is some what in excess of the demand. Wheat has risen sixteen cents during the same period because it has been discovered that the supply is short. Thus the action of the markets under natural causes has knocked the foundation from under the imposing fabric which the champions of the scheme of the silver mine owners have built for the farmer. What sound-money advocates may not have been able to do, the working of nature's law has done. That is, it has ruined the silverites' argument for the

# SESSMENTS.

farmer. MR. BRYAN AND THE FORCED AS-Bryan has given so many dences in his speeches of a lack of what Thomas Jefferson called in the Declaration of Independence "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," that one is surprised to find that he possesses even a modicum of the feeling. It seems he does. He is actually sensitive to the criticism caused by the collection of fees in advance from towns where he is to speak, and is trying to shift the odium of the proceeding on the party managers. This shows that he is not incensible to public criticism, but he cannot thus escape his share of the responsibility for the transaction. Early in the campaign he frequently referred in mon people" could not afford to come to him at Lincoln he had determined to visit them at their homes. That was before he began to charge for speeches. Later on it became known that there had been friction between him and the party managers in Washington and New York and personal campaign into his own hands. Since then the assessment business has begun. How extensively it has been pracbeen extensive enough to cause a great deal of unfavorable comment. The spectacle of a candidate for the presidency flying about the country and trying to make a thousand speaches in a thousand hours, speaking in his night-gown and advertising meetings "for women only" is disgusting enough, but the assessment business is scandalous. That Bryan is not insensible to the criticisms which the pro ceeding has called out is shown by his declaration that he is not responsible for it and that he is entirely in the hands of the party managers. It has not been long since he was rather anxious to have i understood that he was entirely out of the hands of the party managers and was running the campaign to suit himself, but when it becomes desirable to shift the odium of a very offensive proceeding he lays it all on the party managers. He is his own campaign manager when there is any glory in it, but in the hands of the party managers when there is odium to be shouldered. Mr. Bryan is "a slick citizen." No doubt the truth of the matter is that he is a party to the assessment business and gets his share of the proceeds. After lecturing for "the receipts of the house" and talking for free silver for four years he is not going to talk for nothing. Of course he will be defeated, but financially he will come out "ahead of the game."

### IMPORTANT FACTS RECALLED.

Last Monday the Journal published the report of the two members of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly sent to Mexico to examine and report on the conditions of the laboring classes. In connection with the report the labor representatives made comparisons of the wages paid in the city of Chicago and of Mexico for the same trades and employments. These figures should be accepted by wage earners, be cause they have been made by laboring men. Lest their importance be forgotten the Journal will quote a few of them, as

tollows:			
Chicago	Mexi	can '	wage.s
Occupation, wages.	Silve	r.	Go d
Teamsters\$1.75	\$1.00		.50
Street-car con-			
ductors 2.25	1.00		.50
Printers 3.00	.75		.374
Iron molders 2.50 \$1.00 to	2.00	.50 to	\$1.00
Carpenters 2.80	1.25		.624
Blacksmiths 3.00	1 50		.75
Machinists 2.75	3.0)		1.50
Common labor-			
ers 1.25	.3716		.18

The foregoing embraces the trades which are paid the best with the wages of common labor. Measured in gold, the same except machinists, receive from three to four times as much wages in Chias in the City of Mexico, where wages are much higher than in other cities labor from the markets of Chicago in gold, and from those of the City of Mexico in

	sliver, the following are take	n:	
			Mexicar
	Articles.	Price.	Price
	Calico, per yard	\$0.05	\$0.1
ì	Blankets, per pair	3.50	6.0
d	Cotton underwear	2.00	7.0
q	Stove, No. 7, cook	9.00	28.0
ij	Table cutlery, one-half doz	1.25	4.0
g	Reaper		225.0
í	Shoes, per pair	2.00	5.0
3	Flour, per pound	0.02	0.0
Ì	Meat, per pound		0.20
ı	Poultry, each		0.1

These are examples sufficient to enable the wage earner to come to the conclusion how much better off he is with his present wages and the present prices in the gold country, where the Popocrats declare that everything is going to ruin and desolation, than are those in the same employment in Mexico, which Sllas M. Shepard, in his "derived from official reports and other reliable sources," says is "in a very prosperous condition." It is prosperous for capitalists, the owners of large estates, and particularly for the silver mine barons like Senator Stewart, who own mines in that country.

Not long since a Mexican official in this country, while speaking in glowing terms of the progress of Mexico, admitted that there had been no material advance in wages. That is, wages are nominally about the same now as ten years ago-but how about their purchase power? Measured by our money, the Mexican silver dollar was past two years a United States silver dollar could be exchanged for two Mexican dollars. Thus it appears that in the leading articles of merchandise the purchase power of the Mexican silver dollar has shrunk 27 cents. To have kept pace with the shrinkage of the purchase power of the silver money with which labor is paid. wages should have advanced 35 per cent. Instead of advancing, wages have remained stationary on their face, while the value of the dollar has tallen 35 per cent. The dollar is the same in size and name but it has lost 27 cents of its power to purchase in ten years. General Harrison stigmatized such money as dirty dollars whose first dirty errand is to cheat the wage earners. That is what they are doing in Mexico, and that is what they would do

A recent work entitled "The War of the Standards," by Albion W. Tourgee, treats some phases of the money question in an interesting way. Mr. Tourgee has been a somewhat prolific writer in other fields. and this essay in that of finance shows the hand of a clear thinker and practiced writer. Much of the ground traversed has become familiar with those who have followed public discussion during the last few a new point of view. Mr. Tourgee regards the monetary legislation of the United coinage experiment. It consisted mainly of four acts, viz., that of 1873, which adopted the gold standard and stopped the cointhose already coined; the act of 1878, known as the Bland act; the modification of that in 1893. To these may be added, as minor features of the programme, the various measures adopted during the same period intended to stimulate the use and circulation of silver coins and their equivalents. silver certificates. "This legislation," says Mr. Tourgee, "extending over a period of twenty years, supplemented, as it has been, by almost incredible exertions of successive Secretaries of the Treasury to give it effect, is well entitled to rank as the most leng-continued battle of the standards having for its object the maintenance of parity between two coin metals." It was indeed a stupendous experiment, being nothing less than an attempt by the greates country on earth, single-handed and alone, natural law of evolution in the monetary world and to accomplish by itself some-

the experiment was a foregone conclusion, and its prosecution for so long a period in the face of inevitable failure was by no means creditable to American statesman-

Mr. Tourgee is magnanimous enough to treat the lying charges concerning the socalled "crime of 1873" respectfully and temperately. Hon. Carl Schurz said in his speech at Chicago that as a conscientious student of contemporaneous history he was "bound to say that in the forty years during which I have been an attentive observer of public affairs I have never witnessed nor heard of such unscrupulous, shameless, persistent, audacious, cumulative, gigantic lying as has been and is now done with regard to the act of 1873, its origin, its nature and its consequences." Mr. Tourgee shows how utterly groundless all this lying has been. Replying to the charge that the act of 1873 was the result of a conspiracy to rob and oppress the people, So far as the motive is concerned, it is a reflection on every American citizen to assume that any considerable body of our

people desire to oppress the weak or im-

poverish the poor. Parties and people are always sincers. They may make mistakes,

but they never commit crimes. The slave holder just as firmly believed slavery to be prometive of the general welfare as its opnents believed it sulversive of justice What were the circumstances under whi his act, charged to have been inspired by unholy purposes and attended with suc malign consequences, was adopted? credit of the United States has been jus as important an element of its success in putting down the rebellion and preserving Union as the patriotism of our people It armed the soldier and fed him while fought. Because of this, every utterangovernment and the universal voice of the people, day after day through th long years of conflict, was a continuin pledge to all the world that we would pay every obligation, keep the national honor untarnished and make our currency equal For twelve years we had been to the best. bravely striving to redeem this pledge. For twelve years specie payments had been suspended. We were struggling on towere struggling on towards resumption under a load of debt, very large portion of which, almost a blilion dollars, must soon be great commercial nations of the world, to whom we looked to take our bonds, had adopted the gold standard or were march ng steadily towards it. Silver had alread; failen in value below the ratio in all European countries, though yet a trifle above our own. The production of both gold and silver was increasing at a rate unprece dented in the world's history. France, Bel gium, Italy and Switzerland had just restricted the coinage of silver by the terms of a common treaty. Germany was strucg to dispose of her vast accumulation of silver and modeling her monetary sys-tem on that which England had maintained for two hundred years. Could we hope to resume specie payments in silver? Who could take our bonds unless payable, prin-Were we to cipal and interest, in gold? invite the scorn of the world by repudiat ng our obligations? Were we to ask those who had trusted us at home and abroad to take a currency already stricken with blight, which the most intelligent and pros-The supreme duty of the or restricted? ir was to maintain our credit. It could be done only by the adoption of the gold standard. Even this would have been ineffective had we continued to coin silver on private account, to allow every one whe had silver bullion to put on it our stamp of equivalency at a ratio greater than its commercial value. The act of 1873 was neither a crime nor a

mistake, but an act of the highest patriot ism and soundest policy. As a result of i we safely reached the haven of resumption six years later, after seventeen years of suspension, funded our enormous debt which two years later began to grow stead lly less, and in 1879 entered upon the most stupendous struggle to rehabilitate sliver. n order to benefit our silver producers and ncourage and stimulate the developmen f this industry, that the world has eve

No clearer statement has been made than this of the conditions and reasons justifysity and an act of the highest patriotism 1878 to 1893 and prosecuted the stupendou experiment of trying to hold up the price back to an obsolete standard and an impossible ratio in order to put more millions into their pockets.

Major McKinley in one of his speeche he past week quoted Macaulay to show the evils of a depreciated currency in the experience of Great Britain. He did not uote the whole that Macaulay wrote upon he subject, as the following appears in he same connection: Those politicians whose voice was for

lelay gave less trouble than another se f politicians who were for a general immediate recoinage but who insisted that the new shilling should be worth only ninepence or ninepence halfpenny. At the f this party was William Lowndes, Sec retary of the Treasury, and a member of Parliament for the borough of Seaford, most respectable and industrious public but much more versed in the de tails of his office than in the higher parts of political philosophy. He was not in the least aware that a piece of metal with the King's head on it was a commodity of which the price was governed by the sam laws which govern the price of a piece of metal fashioned into a spoon or a buckle and that it was no more in the power of Parliament to make the kingdom richer by calling a crown a pound than to make the kingdom larger by calling a furlong a mile. believed, incredible as it may that, if the ounce of silver were yided into seven shillings instead of five would sell us their wines and their silks for a smaller number of ounces. He had a considerable following, composed partly of dull men who really believed what he told them, and partly of FAMILIAR TOPIC IN A NEW LIGHT. shrewd men who were perfectly willing t be authorized by law to pay a hundred pounds with eighty. Had his arguments prevailed, the evils of a vast confiscation would have been added to all the other afflicted the nation; public credit, still in its tender and sickly infancy would have been destroyed, and ther been much risk of a general would have mutiny of the fleet and army.

Mr. Bryan's advice to workingmen to join the Republican clubs and wear the McKinone has denounced it in more scathing words than did Mr. Sheerin in his recent declaration. It is so vigorous an arraignment that it will bear repetition every day. On this point Mr. Sheerin said: Could anything be more degrading or hu

miliating to an honest man, earning his honest toil, selling nothing to his employer but his time and his skill the highest office in the gift of this free and enlightened people to meet attempts at coercion not in a manly and vigorous tion of personal independence and political equity, but by a cringing exhibition of meanness, cowardice and hypocrisy. Put on their buttons and badges Bryan, "join their clubs and march in their processions, pretend to be a Republican. you have the Australian ballot law in this State, and when you are alone with your Creator, you can vote your sentiments. I don't care if you are Republicans every other day in the year, so that you are Democrats on election day."

Could anything be more insulting to American manhood than this? who ever worked with workingmen for a living could have given utterance to such a degraded sentiment. It is unmanly, un-American, un-Democratic, and should meet

wear before the world a real shame. A crown of thorns may be placed shame. No man upon one's brow by another. No man wears a crown of dishener by any man's act but his own. It was really unnecessary that the fake and the quicksliver mines of Spain. He has of the ridiculous Allen W. Clark to the of the ridiculous Ailen W. Clark to the staken as security a mortgage upon the holy city of Jerusalem and the sepulchre of our Savior. It is for this people to say whether he shall have a mortgage upon our cotton fields and make serfs of our children. thing which all other commercial countries | election of McKinley, should be exposed,

maintain a stable bimetallic standard and to be really wicked. The name of McKinthe market value of silver. The result of ley stands in England for a system of tariff which would close our markets to the prosperous trade which English manufacturers and workingmen are baving in this country under the present tariff. No one is better aware of this fact than the English. Very naturally, the British, and particularly the English factory workers, are opposed to Major McKinley. In view of that fact it is absurd to assert that the men who would be injured by the McKinley policy have contributed money from their scanty wages to promote his election. It would be as idiotic on the part of British workingmen to desire the election of McKinley as it would be for them to vote to have their wages reduced. The Journal does not accuse Mr. Clark of the authorship of the fake, but it is very evident that some feeble-minded Bryanite has prepared it and sent it to Mr. Clark, whose imited residence in a country of intelligence has not given him the time to acquire information while running the stiver "push." That sort of yarn might do in Arkansas, but it will not do here. True, the Sentinel published it, but just now the Sentinel is so given over to the circulation of takes that since its demoralization over the Silver Republican Club in Ohio county it publishes anything in that line which is brought to it. It may be that some wag, hearing of Mr. Clark, has prepared this forgery and sent it to him to see if

> there is no limit to his gullibility. Next to the discovery of William Jen lings Bryan himself the most surprising incident of the campaign thus far is the discovery of the fact that in January, 1896, he ddressed a letter to the managers of heatrical company in New York asking for the position of press agent. Of the fact here is no doubt. The person to whom the etter was addressed has declined to show t on the ground that he was a school air, but he admits that he has the letter in his possession. The application was declined on the ground that the company did not need a press agent at that time. It seems incredible that a man who is now a candidate for President of the United States should, only six months before his nomination, have asked for the position of press agent to a theatrical company. It that capacity it would have been Mr. Bryan's duty to travel from place to place, look after the "advance notices" of the company, attend to placing its advertising matter on the dead walls and bill boards, and see generally that it was well treated by the press. Eventually he might have gone on the stage. The position is an honorable one according as it to the White House. The surprising thing about it is that any man, twelve years after his admission to the bar, should desire to quit the profession of law for such a position. True, Mr. Bryan had previously quit the law to take the editorship of a third-rate paper, and when he made this application he was "out of a job," but one would think he would have preferred to return to his original profession rather than enter an entirely new field. If he had got the position he applied for it would have taken him out of politics and he would now be in the theatrical line instead of the presidential line. However, he is still in the traveling show business.

In Morrison, Ill., some weeks since Senaor Teller, of Colorado, gave the following passage as a verbatim quotation from the report of the British gold and silver commission of 1888

We find on the contrary that every coun try that has maintained a double standard that uses the gold or silver, or that has one to the silver basis is in a better con lition than the countries on a gold stand-We find that they are improving and making progress while we are standing the difference between their con lition and that of the gold standard coun compelled to believe, arises argely out of the currency disturbances. A few days after the New York Evening Post told Mr. Teller that no such language appeared in the report of the commission, and that his quotation was consequently Unless he has done it recently

Senator Teller has not noticed the accusation of the Post. Probably he has been imposed upon by one of the imaginative members of the literary bureau of the silver lobby at Washington. As the Senator is to make a few speeches in Indiana, it is proper to call attention to this charge and to add, nothing of the kind appears in an abstract of the report in which the more import at features are given verbatim. It is one of the encouraging indications that bodies representing organized labor

can no longer be induced to adopt resolutions favoring the free coinage of silver, as has often been the case in the past. That element in this State, more or less political. was so confident that it could put a freecoinage resolution through the State convention of the Labor Federation that it was announced in several papers. When the resolution came up it was assailed vigorously by delegates who a year ago would have voted for it. As the result of a prolonged contest the resolution was laid over to the next annual meeting by a vote of two to one. While such meetings contain many earnest and able men, a considerable number of delegates who attend are better known in politics than in factories, and very naturally they strive to use their organizations to promote their political aspirations. Those unions which keep clear of politics are the strongest and most influential.

Colonel R. W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, has written a letter correcting a statement which misrepresented him on the money question, in which he says:

I believe as I have always done, that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, would produce a more disbeing astrous financial panic than this country has ever known. That it would derange all altes by driving our gold to Europe; that it would lessen the value and profits of labor; that it would reduce the value of our silver coin about one-half, and that it inflict universal injury upon all classes of society. In my opinion Congress | two or three days that he doesn't eat more has no authority under the Constitution to increase or diminish the purchasing power of money any more than it has to shorten a yardstick or diminish the contents of bushel. The pretense that silver will increase in value by this means is, to my mind, perfectly idle. Its value must be regulated, like other things, by the law of supply and demand.

The New York Sun has unearthed the message of the Governor of Mississippi to the Legislature of that State, fifty years its proper rebuke at the polls. Mr. Bryan would shield the brow of the American laborer from an imaginary "crown of ago, advising repudiation of the State bonds. Following is an extract from the but advises him to put on and

The bank has hypothecated these bonds and borrowed money upon them of the Baron Rothschild. The blood of Judas and Shylock flows in his veins, and he unites the qualities of both his countrymen. He has mortgages upon the silver mines of Mexico

Acting on this advice Mississippi repudiated her bonds and incurred disgrace foregoing reads like an extract from one of Mr. Bryan's speeches.

It has taken the labor organizations of the country nearly fifty years to raise wages to their present standard. Their success has been as remarkable as it is gratifying. The wages of labor are none too high now, and ought to be raised rather than lowered. Why should any workingman vote to cut them one-half by reducing the purchasing power of the dollar in that proportion?

Major McKinley continues his free coinage of economic aphorisms. In one of his speeches on Saturday he said: "Business makes money, money does not make business," and putting it in another form he said: "When confidence comes money will ome." There is more truth in these pithy the greater the legitimate demand for money the more our own stock will seek investment and the greater will be the influx from abroad.

dog." and it turned out afterwards that he thought the animal must be a coon dog because he was not good for anything else. Mr. Bryan seems to have thought because he had failed in the law and as a newspaper man that he would make a good theatrical press agent.

We are told that the Popocratic committee in Illinois have given up that State and will concentrate their efforts for the rest of the campaign upon Indiana and Michigan. This may or may not be true, but all their efforts will fail if the sound-money people are as active and aggressive as they have been the last month.

Mr. Bryan said in one of his speeches that what he is after is votes, not opinions. If he is in search of the latter he will find some very good ones in the recent letters of Archbishop Ireland, Secretary Carlisle, Minister Bayard and Hon, Simon P. Sheerin, not to speak of the speeches of scores of sound-money orators.

Those men about Popocratic headquarters who have refused to read newspapers they see the names of prominent Democrats who are against Bryanism can do so with impunity hereafter, as there are few first-class Democrats who have not already denounced the silver-mine owner-Altgeld "combine."

The sound-money people in Kansas City have a club of more than five thousand were added, and it is expected that before the election the membership will reach ten thousand. A few months ago Kansas City was regarded as a free-coinage stronghold.

Every Democrat in Indiana who stamps in the rooster square votes for ten Democratic and five Populist presidential electors. In other words, he votes a two-thirds Democratic and one-third Populist presidential ticket

The advance agent of prosperity who resides at Canton, O., has never applied for the position of advance agent of a theatrical company, and that only a few months before his nomination for President.

Bishop Taylor's African Mission. It was well known to inner circles of

the Methodist Episcopal Church for a long while that the bad management which had characterized Bishop Taylor's administration in California and elsewhere had followed him to Africa, and that the time had come for a change if anything was to be saved out of the vast expenditure of money in that country; hence he was retired under the plea of old age and consequent noneffectiveness, and Dr. Hartzell, who had long wisely managed the affairs of the Freedman's Aid Society, was elected to take his place. Bishop Hartzell has not yet sailed for his diocese, but will sail in a few weeks. Meanwhile he has been investigating the condition of affairs at long range, the result of which is set forth in part in an appeal to the thurch as follows: "I have now in my desk fully \$5,000 in bills which must be met, and my African mission treasury, I see by my check-book, has \$25 to its credit. \* \* \* In all probability a good share of Bishop Taylor's work in Africa will have to be abandoned or cise the friends of Africa must continue their special gifts." It will be remembered that the Journal's special correspondent at the late General Conference called attention to the probable condition of affairs in that mission, having come in possession of facts not intended to be made public at that time, but this revelation from Bishop Hartzell indicates a worse condition than he predicted. No one charges any moral delinquencies in the matter; only a want of business capacity.

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR. The Eternal Discussion.

She-Woman only wishes to be put on level with man. He-But it is not in the nature of woman to be on the level where man is concerned.

The Cheerful Idiot. "I see that corn-husking parties are to be fashionable in society this season," said

the typewriter boarder. "I guess that is only another way of describing the Kneipp fad," said the Cheerful Idiot.

The Campaign of Education. Mrs. Watts-They call this a campaign of education, but I'd like to know in what

way? Mrs. Potts-From the way the men get together and yell "McKinley" and "Bryan" at each other for hours, I should say it

was an education in voice culture.

Failing.

Mr. Figg-I have called to get something done for my boy Tommy. Perhaps you can Doctor Bowless-What are the symptoms? How is his appetite?

Mr. Figg-That is just what I called to see you about. He has got so for the last than twice as much as I do.

# INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

Free silver means higher prices, but lower wages.-Warren Republican. As a presidential globe trotter Bryan beats all records.-Knightstown Banner. Free silver may do for Mexico but not for the United States .- Kendallville Stand-

the winds are given a chance.-Lafayette Good money never made bad times, and

Mr. Bryan rests on Sunday, and thus

bad money never can make good times -Madison Courier. This is a Republican fight for honesty and prosperity against repudiation and degradation.-Bloomfield News.

The treasury deficit continues to grow. And yet Bryan says he has no time to devote to the tariff.—Tipton Advocate. Destruction of credit means destruction of commerce and destruction of commerce means idle mills and laborers.-Attica

Bryan tells his audiences that the American dollar is too good; it buys too much, complishment even by joint action, viz., to of the attempt of a feeble-minded person from which she has never recovered. The If only the people who believe they can

buy too much with their dollars vote for Bry, n the majority for McKinley will be unanimous .- Franklin Republican.

The Popocrats cry "more money!" The Republicans say "Give us more work and the money will come."-Clay County En-

Free silver is a misnomer, Workingmen are not beggars. They want nothing free. What they want is an honest dollar and a chance to earn it.-West Lebanon Gazette. The past four years have taught our people that a novelty in politics is not always a good thing, and that which is

free is not always a benefit.-Warren Re-Talk about the Chicago platform not being anarchistic. We have heard supporters of that platform right here in Orleans declare themselves anarchists.-Orleans Ex-

The Populists have succeeded in absorbing the Democratic party organization in Indiana, but they have not absorbed all the members thereof by a long shot. -Lafayette Courier.

While the demagogues are gabbling about 'classes" and "masses" the people in their several localities will continue to be neighbors and friends, co-operating for their mutual good.-Vevay Reveille.

If we are doing business with a 200-cent dollar and money is loaning at 6 per cent. interest, then, in truth and in fact the rate is not 6 per cent., but is really only 3 per cent.-Fowler Republican Era. There is no better money than our present silver dollar. It will buy 100 cents' worth of any commodity, will pay debts and pay custom duties to the government. What better money does anybody want? -Worthington Times.

When Washington Irving wrote of a man "who talks everlastingly and promiseuously, and who seems to have an exhaustless magazine of sound," he described person very closely resembling Bryan.

-Huntington Herald. As between the diversity and breadth of Major McKinley's utterances and the monotonous silver ring of Mr. Bryan's speeches the country has an excellent portunity to judge the capabilities of the two men.—Goshen Times

We have plenty or money, but it is like labor, all idle. Whenever one is idle the other is bound to be idle. Whenever you start the laboring men to working the money will also go to working and we will

have good times,-Hoosier State. The immense outpouring of the railway employes stunned the Indiana Popocrats and the latter must needs invent an excuse for the hostility of railway men to the party of repudiation, and the Sentinel falls back upon the old pretext of coercion, -Wabash Plain Dealer.

The only real attempts at coercion of railway employes are being made by a few pestilential labor agitators in the pay of the Democratic national committee, who are endeavoring to deliver their followers, like so many cattle or sheep, to the Pop-ocracy.-Peru Republican. The howl of "coercion," which has been

raised by the Popocratic party, is never so loud as when the united force of the railroad employes turn out in procession. Does it need coercion to teach a workingman that lesson which a bitter experience has already taught him?—Wabash Tribune. Whenever the country is prosperous th is no complaint about the money standard.

Free-silver talk sprang up when the mills began to close, when the Democratic party threatened free trade, when the control of the government passed into the hands of the Democratic party.—Knightstown Sun. We might stand free silver and after

passing through a few more years of panie and distress the country could expect to settle down and do business on a silver basis and with silver money exclusively, but not so with free riot. That strikes at the foundation of our government.-Sulli-Up to date Bryan has successfully dodged all efforts to get him to defend his tariff.

views. All the world respects a manly man and Bryan's conspicuous cowardice, his disingenuous dodge, of a vital issue of this campaign is not calculated to gain him votes with the American people.-Union City Times. A great howl is being made because Mr. Bryan is exacting \$10 per minute for his

oratory. About the latter part of next month Mr. Bryan will be open for winter engagements and those who have failed to hear him during his initial performances can then have an opportunity to do so at greatly reduced rates.—Hammond Trib-There is not the slightest doubt but a victory for sound money will restore confi-

dence before the end of forty-eight hours after the result is known. Confidence in commercial circles means much to every citizen, for all are dependent on each other. It means volumes for every woman and child in the United States, -South Bend Tribun Not being able to appeal to reason Bryan

appeals with some force and success to the imagination of the people. Possessing no foundation for the construction of a rational political faith, he appeals to the credulity of his hearers. He inflames pas-sion and prejudice and ignores fundamental principles. He tries to make up in lungs what he lacks in logic. But it is safe to say that he will fail of his heart's desire. The credulous voters do not as yet out-number the intelligent voters, and until they do Bryan economies and Tillman patriotism cannot prevail.-Richmond Item. A careful poll of the different counties

in the Tenth distret shows that the freesilver sentiment among Republicans is dying out, and it is doubtful if they will lose five hundred votes, while on the other hand the Republicans will gain three Democrats to every Republican they lose, The sound-money Democrats have the names of over three thousand old-time against Bryan, and the list is growing every day. The poll of the district shows the Republicans will carry every county following majorities: Benton, 600; Jasper, 500; Lake, 1,000; LaPorte, 700; Newton, 500; Porter, 850; Tippecanoe, 1,300; War-ren, 900; White, 200; total, 6,550 a conservative estimate, by giving the Popocrats the benefit of every doubtful vote.-Valparaiso Vidette,

# WHEAT AND SILVER.

Wheat has advanced recently about 15 cents a bushel, while silver has declined. a crushing blow to the free silverites.-Cannelton Recorder.

The rise of 15 cents in the price of wheat has knocked the "gold appreciation" myth into smithereens in the estimation of farmers in the wheat-growing States.-Orleans Progress. The market price of the silver in a dollar

on Monday was 49% cents. This is a fall of 3 cents recently. In the meantime wheat went up 15 cents, and is holding on to it pretty closely.-Lagrange Standard. The price of wheat has gone up and the price of silver has gone down since Bryan's

nomination. This will cause honest Popu-

lists and Popocrats to leave out a part of

their prepared speeches,-Seymour Repub-While wheat has gone up 15% cents per bushel silver has gone down 32-3 cents per ounce. And still Bryan is going about the go up and down with sliver.-Richmond

Wheat for the past thirty days has been playing havoc with the oft-repeated and well-worn theory that the price of wheat and silver always go up and down together, for while wheat has been advancing silver has been declining.-Middletown News.

The silver and wheat story does not hold together this year. The fact is, no more relation exists between the price of wheat and silver \* than between any other two commodities. Wheat has steadily advanced since September, while silver has declined.

-Anderson Herald. Wheat rules about 15 cents higher than it did a couple of weeks ago, but silver has gone down about 5 cents an ounce, and the market is dull and lifeless, with a downward tendency. Silver prices and wheat prices do not rise and fall together, as the silverites claim.-Crawfordsville Journal.

The price of wheat continues to go up. the price of silver down. Little Willie of the Platte, riding his stick horse and armed with a tin sword and a paper cap, is in a wonderland, where all the wheat shocks are dancing a jig and all the silver rodents are disappearing headurst in their holes, -Muncie News.

Wheat advanced 13 cents in September and is still advancing. Silver sold for 67 cents an ounce on Sept. 1, for 6514 cents on Sept. 30 and 64% cents on Oct. 9. But Bryan, with an utter disregard of facts, continues to tell the farmer that the price of their wheat goes down in company with silver.-Mishawaka Enterprise.